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REMARKS

Claims 1-25 and 27-51 remain in the application for consideration. In view of the following remarks, Applicant traverses the Office's rejections and respectfully requests that the application be forwarded on to issuance.

§102 and 103 Rejections

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-13, 17-19, 21-24, 27-32, 36-40, 44-45 and 47-50 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,269,195 to Gonsalves et al. (hereinafter "Gonsalves").

Claims 4, 8, 14-16, 20, 25, 33-35, 41-43, 46 and 51 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of Gonsalves.

Before undertaking a discussion of the substance of the Office's rejections, the following discussion of Applicant's disclosure and the reference to Gonsalves is provided in an attempt to assist the Office in appreciating certain distinctions between the claimed subject matter and Gonsalves.

Applicant's Disclosure

Transitions from one video to another can be implemented in different ways. One popular way of implementing a transition is through the use of a bitmap and in particular, a gray scale bit map. Other types of bits maps however, e.g. color bit maps, can be used. Typically, gray scale bitmaps, used for transitions, are individually designed by a human designer with the aid of a software application. The use of a gray scale bit map *allows one video to visually replace another video in often times creative ways.*

1 Fig. 40 shows an exemplary gray scale bit map generally at 4000 and a
2 display 4002 that contains two videos 4004 and 4006 that are in the midst of a
3 transition called a "*wipe*". In the illustrated wipe effect, video 4006 constitutes
4 the old video and video 4004 constitutes the new video. A boundary line 4008 can
5 be seen between the two videos and is moving to the right. As the boundary line
6 moves to the right, more and more of video 4004 replaces video 4006. To effect
7 this transition, bit map 4000 is used in the following way.

8 Bit map 4000 includes a large number of pixels, e.g. 300x300 or 90,000
9 pixels. Each pixel is capable of having a value which is one of a predetermined
10 number of gray scale values which represent shades of gray. For example, in this
11 case, assume that there are 256 shades of gray, each ranging in value from 0
12 (black) to 255 (white). Pixels at the far left of bitmap 4000 have gray scale values
13 that are lower than pixels at the far right of the illustrated bitmap. A programmatic
14 loop is defined such as that illustrated below:

15 For $Z = 0$ to 255,
16 Walk the picture
17 If (color < Z) show the new video, else show the old video

18
19 What this loop does is that it walks through the bitmap for each frame of
20 video. If pixel values in the bitmap are less than Z for a given frame, the new
21 video is shown. If the pixel values for a given frame are greater than Z , then the
22 old video is shown. In the Fig. 40 example, on the first pass (for the first frame),
23 $Z=0$. Since no pixels are less than 0, the new video is not shown. As Z gets
24 incremented and one proceeds through the bitmap, the new video slides in from
25

1 the left. Algorithms such as this can be used to implement hundreds of different
2 kinds of effects and transitions, just by changing the bitmap.

3 As an example of another type of transition that can be implemented using
4 gray scale bit maps, consider Fig. 41. There, a bitmap 4100 in the form of a dark
5 star in the middle, with lighter and lighter stars surrounding the dark star is shown.
6 When this bitmap is used to effect a transition between videos, a small star
7 emerges from the middle of the display and grows in time so that the new video
8 replaces the old video. For example, in display 4102, a new video 4104 is shown
9 replacing old video 4106 and is emerging through a star wipe that is provided by
10 bitmap 4100.

11 12 The Gonsalves Reference

13 Gonsalves does not deal with nor concern itself with transitions from one
14 video to another. Rather, Gonsalves pertains to forming a *composite image* from
15 first and second images. The composite image retains aspects of each of the first
16 and second images. Thus, to this extent, there is *no transition* whatsoever as that
17 term is utilized in the claims and the specification.

18 An appreciation of Gonsalves begins with its Fig. 1 and the related
19 discussion in the specification. Specifically, Gonsalves describes what is known
20 as “feathering”, which is a special effect that blurs one or more portions of a video
21 image to create a composite video image from a foreground image and a
22 background image. Gonsalves instructs that a graphics editor typically feathers
23 the border between the images to blend the images together to create an effect that
24 the two images are truly one image. For example, a composite image including a
25 foreground image of two people walking and a background image of a desert

1 scene, when feathered, provides an appearance of the two people walking in the
2 desert.

3 Fig. 1 illustrates images that are manipulated to form a composite image.
4 Gonsalves instructs that the graphics editor takes a foreground image 24 from a
5 first image 20, and a background image 26 from a second image 28, and combines
6 them using a matte image 32 to form a composite image 38. The matte image is a
7 gray scale image used to generate the composite image 38. In particular, as
8 Gonsalves instructs, the light area of the matte image indicates that the area 24 of
9 the first image 20 is to be used as the foreground image, and that the area 22 is to
10 be ignored. Similarly, the dark area 36 of the matte image indicates that the area
11 26 of the second image 28 is to be the used as the background image.

12 Before generating the composite image 38, the graphics editor modifies the
13 matte image so that the graphics workstation generates a feathering effect between
14 the foreground and background images 24 and 26. In particular, the border area
15 between the light and dark area of the matte image is filtered. If the matte image
16 uses a gray scale that ranges between 0 and 255, the dark area for the background
17 is 0, the light area for the foreground is 255, and the border area between the dark
18 area and light area has values between 0 and 255 depending on the type of filtering
19 applied to the matte image. The degree of realism in the composite image 38 often
20 depends on the type of filtering. When filtering is poor, the viewer may identify a
21 border 36 between the foreground image and the background image so that the
22 effect of interaction between objects in the two images is diminished or lost.

23 Gonsalves goes on to describe an approach that allegedly improves upon
24 past feathering approaches. Gonsalves approach involves filtering and processing
25 an original matte image in a particular way to provide a so-called box-filtered

1 processed matte image. This box-filtered processed matte image is then used to
2 create the composite image.

3 4 The Office's Arguments

5 **Claim 1** recites a software-implemented video rendering system
6 comprising:

- 7
- 8 • a video application configured to enable a user to combine multiple
different video clips; and
- 9 • a bitmap processor operatively coupled with the video application
and configured to *receive a first bitmap that can be used to render a*
10 *transition between video clips* and automatically process the first
11 bitmap to provide a *different transition between video clips*,
wherein the first bitmap does not comprise video clip content.
- 12

13 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves
14 discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render
15 a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to
16 provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-
17 16, and 18-67). Applicant respectfully submits that this is simply not the case. As
18 such, Gonsalves does not anticipate this claim.

19 Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a system that feathers a
20 first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image*
21 contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the
22 related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a system directed to
23 effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's
24 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
25 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with

1 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a system that
2 utilizes transitions. In addition, to the extent that Gonsalves teaches a system that
3 creates a composite image that has features from each of two individual images,
4 Gonsalves teaches directly away from a system directed to transitioning between
5 video clips.

6 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable.

7 **Claims 2-11** depend from claim 1 and are allowable as depending from an
8 allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
9 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 1, are neither disclosed
10 nor suggested in the references of record, either singly or in combination with one
11 another. In addition, claims 4 and 8 stand rejected under § 103 over Gonsalves.

12 With respect to **claim 4**, which recites a stretching and shrinking module
13 that is configured to shrink or stretch, respectively, the first bitmap, the Office
14 argues that while Gonsalves fails to teach any such subject matter, stretching and
15 shrinking bitmaps is well known and hence, claim 4 would be obvious. As
16 motivation for making this modification, the Office argues that the motivation
17 would be “matching the matte bitmap to the video frame”.

18 Applicant respectfully disagrees. Nowhere does Gonsalves mention that
19 there is any problem whatsoever with matching a matte bitmap to a video frame.
20 Rather, as it appears that Gonsalves’ original matte image is derived from the
21 images to be feathered (see, e.g. matte image 32 in Fig. 1), it would appear that the
22 original matte image is inherently matched with a video frame. Accordingly, the
23 motivation provided by the Office for making this modification appears to be
24 misplaced at best. As such, the Office has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of
25 obviousness and, for this additional reason, this claim is allowable.

1 **Claim 8** recites subject matter that includes the subject matter from claim
2 4. Hence, for all of the reasons set forth above with respect to the Office's failure
3 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 4, this claim is allowable.

4 **Claim 12** recites a method of displaying a video comprising:

- 5 • selecting a bitmap that *defines a first transition that can be used to*
6 *transition between video clips*;
- 7 • operating upon the bitmap to provide *a second transition that is*
8 *different from the first transition* by using one or more parameters
9 that are provided by a user, the parameters being used to operate
10 upon the bitmap; and
- 11 • *effecting the second transition* between video clips.

12 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves
13 discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render
14 a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to
15 provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-
16 16, and 18-67). Applicant notes that in making out the rejection of this claim, the
17 Office uses language that does not specifically appear in the claim. Applicant
18 assumes that the Office has done this for convenience and not for the purpose of
19 interjecting elements in this claim that are different from those introduced by the
20 specific language that appears in this claim. Accordingly, Applicant objects to the
21 language used by the Office in making out this rejection. Nonetheless, Applicant
22 believes it understands the gist of the Office's rejections and will address those
23 below.

24 Applicant respectfully submits that Gonsalves neither discloses nor
25 suggests a method that selects a bitmap that defines a *first transition that can be*
used to transition between video clips and operates upon the bitmap to produce a

1 *second transition that is different from the first transition.* As such, Gonsalves
2 does not anticipate this claim.

3 Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a method that feathers a
4 first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image*
5 contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the
6 related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a method directed to
7 effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's
8 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
9 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with
10 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a method that
11 utilizes *transitions* as specifically recited in this claim. In addition, to the extent
12 that Gonsalves teaches a method that creates a composite image that has features
13 from each of two individual images, Gonsalves teaches directly away from a
14 method directed to transitioning between video clips.

15 Accordingly, for at least this reason this claim is allowable.

16 **Claims 13-22** depend from claim 12 and are allowable as depending from
17 an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
18 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 12, are neither disclosed
19 nor suggested in the references of record, either singly or in combination with one
20 another.

21 In addition, **claims 14-16 and 20** stand rejected under §103 over
22 Gonsalves. Claim 14 depends from claim 12 and recites that the act of operating
23 comprises *stretching* the first-mentioned bitmap. Claim 15 depends from claim 12
24 and recites that the act of operating comprises *shrinking* the first-mentioned
25 bitmap. Claim 16 depends from claim 12 and recites that the act of operating

1 comprises at least one of *stretching and shrinking* the first-mentioned bitmap.
2 Claim 20 depends from claim 12 and recites that the act of operating comprises
3 one or more of *stretching* the first-mentioned bitmap, *shrinking* the first-
4 mentioned bitmap, and other acts.

5 In rejecting these claims, the Office uses the same rationale as it did with
6 respect to claim 4. Thus, for the same reasons set forth with respect to the Office's
7 failure to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in the rejection of claim 4,
8 these claims are allowable.

9 **Claim 23** recites a method of displaying a multi-media editing project
10 comprising:

- 11 • receiving one or more parameters from a user, the parameters being
12 associated with a multi-media editing project and *relating to a*
13 *transition that can be applied between two video clips in the*
14 *project*;
- 15 • *selecting a bitmap that defines a first transition* that can be used to
16 *transition between the video clips*;
- 17 • operating upon the bitmap to *provide a second transition that is*
18 *different from the first transition* by using the one or more
19 parameters; and
- 20 • *effecting the second transition* between video clips.

21 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves
22 discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render
23 a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to
24 provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-
25 16, and 18-67). Applicant notes that in making out the rejection of this claim, the
Office uses language that does not specifically appear in the claim. Applicant
assumes that the Office has done this for convenience and not for the purpose of

1 interjecting elements in this claim that are different from those introduced by the
2 specific language that appears in this claim. Accordingly, Applicant objects to the
3 language used by the Office in making out this rejection. Nonetheless, Applicant
4 believes it understands the gist of the Office's rejections and will address those
5 below.

6 Applicant respectfully submits that Gonsalves neither discloses nor
7 suggests a method that selects a bitmap that defines a *first transition that can be*
8 *used to transition between video clips and operates upon the bitmap to provide a*
9 *second transition that is different from the first transition*. As such, Gonsalves
10 does not anticipate this claim.

11 Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a method that feathers a
12 first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image*
13 contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the
14 related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a method directed to
15 effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's
16 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
17 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with
18 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a method that
19 utilizes *transitions* as specifically recited in this claim. In addition, to the extent
20 that Gonsalves teaches a method that creates a composite image that has features
21 from each of two individual images, Gonsalves teaches directly away from a
22 method directed to transitioning between video clips.

23 Accordingly, for at least this reason this claim is allowable.

24 **Claims 24 and 25** depend from claim 23 and are allowable as depending
25 from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own

1 recited features which, in combination with those recited in claim 23, are neither
2 disclosed nor suggested in the references of record, either singly or in combination
3 with one another.

4 In addition, **claim 25** recites that the act of operating comprises one or more
5 of stretching the first-mentioned bitmap, shrinking the first-mentioned bitmap, and
6 other acts. In rejecting this claim, the Office uses the same rationale as it did with
7 respect to claim 4. Thus, for the same reasons set forth with respect to the Office's
8 failure to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in the rejection of claim 4,
9 this claim is allowable.

10 **Claim 27** recites one or more computer-readable media having computer-
11 readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the
12 computer to:

- 13 • *select a first bitmap that defines a transition that can be applied*
14 *between two video clips* in a video editing project;
- 15 • operate upon the first bitmap to provide a second bitmap that is
16 different from the first bitmap by using one or more parameters that
17 are provided by a user, the first bitmap being operated upon by
18 operations comprising one or more of the following operations:
19 stretching, shrinking, replicating, and offsetting; and
- 20 • *use the second bitmap in a transition between at least two videos.*

21 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves
22 discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render
23 a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to
24 provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-
25 16, and 18-67). Applicant notes that in making out the rejection of this claim, the
Office uses language that does not specifically appear in the claim. Applicant

1 assumes that the Office has done this for convenience and not for the purpose of
2 interjecting elements in this claim that are different from those introduced by the
3 specific language that appears in this claim. Accordingly, Applicant objects to the
4 language used by the Office in making out this rejection. Nonetheless, Applicant
5 believes it understands the gist of the Office's rejections and will address those
6 below.

7 Applicant respectfully submits that Gonsalves neither discloses nor
8 suggests a system that selects a first bitmap that defines a *first transition that can*
9 *be applied between two video clips in a video editing project, operates upon the*
10 *first bitmap to provide a second bitmap that is different from the first bitmap,*
11 *and then uses the second bitmap in a transition between at least two videos.* As
12 such, Gonsalves does not anticipate this claim.

13 Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a system that feathers a
14 first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image*
15 contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the
16 related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a system directed to
17 effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's
18 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
19 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with
20 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a system that
21 pertains to *transitions* as specifically recited in this claim. In addition, to the
22 extent that Gonsalves teaches a system that creates a composite image that has
23 features from each of two individual images, Gonsalves teaches directly away
24 from a system directed to transitioning between video clips.

25 Accordingly, for at least this reason this claim is allowable.

1 **Claim 28** recites a software-implemented method of displaying a multi-
2 media editing project comprising:

- 3 • providing a user interface (UI) through which a user can enter one or
4 more parameters that can be used *to manipulate a bitmap-defined transition*;
5 • receiving one or more parameters that are entered by a user via the
6 UI;
7 • selecting *a first bitmap that defines a transition* and is associated
8 with the one or more parameters entered by the user;
9 • automatically operating upon the *first* bitmap to provide a second
10 bitmap *that defines a transition* that is different from the *transition*
11 *defined by the* first bitmap by using the one or more parameters that
12 are provided by a user, said operating comprising performing one or
13 more of the following operations on the first bitmap: stretching,
14 shrinking, replicating, and offsetting; and
15 • *using the second bitmap in a transition between at least two videos.*

16 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves
17 discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render
18 a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to
19 provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-
20 16, and 18-67). Applicant notes that in making out the rejection of this claim, the
21 Office uses language that does not specifically appear in the claim. Applicant
22 assumes that the Office has done this for convenience and not for the purpose of
23 interjecting elements in this claim that are different from those introduced by the
24 specific language that appears in this claim. Accordingly, Applicant objects to the
25 language used by the Office in making out this rejection. Nonetheless, Applicant
believes it understands the gist of the Office's rejections and will address those
below.

1 Applicant respectfully submits that Gonsalves neither discloses nor
2 suggests a method that selects a first bitmap that defines a *transition, operates*
3 *upon the first bitmap to provide a second bitmap that defines a transition that is*
4 *different from the transition defined by the first bitmap, and then uses the*
5 *second bitmap in a transition between at least two videos.* As such, Gonsalves
6 does not anticipate this claim.

7 Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a method that feathers a
8 first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image*
9 contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the
10 related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a method directed to
11 effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's
12 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
13 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with
14 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a method that
15 pertains to *transitions* as specifically recited in this claim. In addition, to the
16 extent that Gonsalves teaches a method that creates a composite image that has
17 features from each of two individual images, Gonsalves teaches directly away
18 from a method directed to transitioning between video clips.

19 Accordingly, for at least this reason this claim is allowable.

20 **Claim 29** depends from claim 28 and is allowable as depending from an
21 allowable base claim. This claim is also allowable for its own recited features
22 which, in combination with those recited in claim 28, are neither disclosed nor
23 suggested in the references of record, either singly or in combination with one
24 another.

25 **Claim 30** recites a multi-media project editing system comprising:

- a software implemented bitmap processor configured for use in connection with a multi-media editing application *to effect a transition between different videos*, the bitmap processor being configured to:
 - receive one or more parameters from a user;
 - *select a first bitmap that defines a first transition* between two videos;
 - operate upon the first bitmap in accordance with the one or more parameters *to provide a second transition that is different from the first transition*; and
 - *apply the second transition* between two videos.

In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-16, and 18-67).

Applicant respectfully submits that Gonsalves neither discloses nor suggests a system that *selects a first bitmap that defines a first transition* between two videos, operates upon the first bitmap in accordance with parameters received from a user *to provide a second transition that is different from the first transition*, and *applies the second transition* between two videos. As such, Gonsalves does not anticipate this claim.

Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a system that feathers a first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image* contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a system directed to effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's

1 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
2 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with
3 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a system that
4 pertains to *transitions* as specifically recited in this claim. In addition, to the
5 extent that Gonsalves teaches a system that creates a composite image that has
6 features from each of two individual images, Gonsalves teaches directly away
7 from a system directed to transitioning between video clips.

8 Accordingly, for at least this reason this claim is allowable.

9 **Claims 31-38** depend from claim 30 and are allowable as depending from
10 an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
11 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 30, are neither disclosed
12 nor suggested in the references of record, either singly or in combination with one
13 another.

14 In addition, claims 33, 34 and 35 stand rejected under §103 over Gonsalves.
15 Claim 33 depends from claim 31 and recites that the bitmap processor can operate
16 upon the first bitmap by stretching the first bitmap. Claim 34 depends from claim
17 31 and recites that the bitmap processor can operate upon the first bitmap by
18 shrinking the first bitmap. Claim 35 depends from claim 31 and recites that the
19 bitmap processor can operate upon the first bitmap by stretching or shrinking the
20 first bitmap. In rejecting these claims, the Office uses the same rationale as it did
21 with respect to claim 4. Thus, for the same reasons set forth with respect to the
22 Office's failure to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in the rejections of
23 claim 4, these claims are allowable.

24 **Claim 39** recites a method of displaying a multi-media editing project
25 comprising:

- selecting a *first bitmap* comprising multiple pixels, each pixel being capable of having one of a number of predetermined of gray scale values, *the first bitmap defining a transition between two videos in a multi-media editing project*;
- operating upon the selected first bitmap *to provide a second bitmap that is different from the first bitmap* by using one or more parameters that are provided by a user, *the second bit map defining a different transition*;
- *rescaling the second bitmap to ensure that pixels of the second bit map have, collectively, all of the predetermined gray scale values*; and
- using the second bitmap in a transition between at least two videos.

In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-16, and 18-67). Applicant notes that in making out the rejection of this claim, the Office uses language that does not specifically appear in the claim. Applicant assumes that the Office has done this for convenience and not for the purpose of interjecting elements in this claim that are different from those introduced by the specific language that appears in this claim. Accordingly, Applicant objects to the language used by the Office in making out this rejection. Nonetheless, Applicant believes it understands the gist of the Office's rejections and will address those below.

Applicant respectfully submits that Gonsalves neither discloses nor suggests a method that selects a *first bitmap defining a transition between two videos in a multi-media editing project*, operates upon the selected first bitmap *to provide a second bitmap that is different from the first bitmap*. As such,

1 Gonsalves does not anticipate this claim. In addition, nowhere does Gonsalves
2 disclose or suggest *rescaling the second bitmap to ensure that pixels of the*
3 *second bit map have, collectively, all of the predetermined gray scale values*, or
4 using the second bitmap in a transition between at least two videos. Hence, for at
5 least this additional reason, this claim is allowable.

6 Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a method that feathers a
7 first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image*
8 contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the
9 related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a method directed to
10 effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's
11 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
12 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with
13 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a method that
14 pertains to *transitions* as specifically recited in this claim. In addition, to the
15 extent that Gonsalves teaches a method that creates a composite image that has
16 features from each of two individual images, Gonsalves teaches directly away
17 from a method directed to transitioning between video clips.

18 Accordingly, for at least these reasons this claim is allowable.

19 **Claims 40-48** depend from claim 39 and are allowable as depending from
20 an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
21 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 1, are neither disclosed
22 nor suggested in the references of record, either singly or in combination with one
23 another.

24 In addition, claims 41-43 and 46 stand rejected under §103 over Gonsalves.
25 Claim 41 depends from claim 39 and recites that the act of operating comprises

1 stretching the selected bitmap. Claim 42 depends from claim 39 and recites that
2 the act of operating comprises shrinking the selected bitmap. Claim 43 depends
3 from claim 39 and recites that the act of operating comprises at least one of
4 stretching or shrinking the selected bitmap. Claim 46 depends from claim 39 and
5 recites that the act of operating comprises, *inter alia*, one or more of stretching and
6 shrinking the selected bitmap. In rejecting these claims, the Office uses the same
7 rationale as it did with respect to claim 4. Thus, for the same reasons set forth
8 with respect to the Office's failure to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness
9 in the rejection of claim 4, these claims are allowable.

10 **Claim 49** recites a method of displaying a multi-media editing project
11 comprising:

- 12
- 13 • receiving one or more parameters from a user, the parameters being
14 associated with a multi-media editing project and *relating to a
transition that can be applied between two video clips in the
project*;
- 15 • *selecting a bitmap that defines a first transition that can be used to
transition between the video clips*;
- 16 • *operating upon the bitmap to provide a second transition that is
different from the first transition* by using the one or more
17 parameters; and
- 18 • *effecting the second transition between video clips*,
- 19 • wherein said receiving comprises receiving parameters that define a
20 range that, in turn, defines a border thickness of a border that is used
in connection with the first-mentioned bitmap to effect the second
transition.
- 21

22 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Gonsalves
23 discloses a bitmap processor that receives a first bitmap that can be used to render
24 a *transition* between video clips and automatically process the first bitmap to
25

1 provide a *different transition* based upon user input (citing to column 3, lines 14-
2 16, and 18-67). Applicant notes that in making out the rejection of this claim, the
3 Office uses language that does not specifically appear in the claim. Applicant
4 assumes that the Office has done this for convenience and not for the purpose of
5 interjecting elements in this claim that are different from those introduced by the
6 specific language that appears in this claim. Accordingly, Applicant objects to the
7 language used by the Office in making out this rejection. Nonetheless, Applicant
8 believes it understands the gist of the Office's rejections and will address those
9 below.

10 Applicant respectfully submits that Gonsalves neither discloses nor
11 suggests a method that receives one or more parameters *relating to a transition*
12 *that can be applied between two video clips in the project, selects a bitmap that*
13 *defines a first transition that can be used to transition between the video clips,*
14 *operates upon the bitmap to provide a second transition that is different from the*
15 *first transition and effects the second transition between video clips.* As such,
16 Gonsalves does not anticipate this claim.

17 Specifically, as noted above, Gonsalves discloses a method that feathers a
18 first and second image to create a *composite image*. The *composite image*
19 contains features from both the first and the second image (see, e.g. Fig. 1 and the
20 related discussion). Gonsalves does not teach or suggest a method directed to
21 effecting *transitions* between video clips. As noted above and in Applicant's
22 specification, a *transition* allows one video clip to *replace* another video clip.
23 Hence, as Gonsalves' composite image does not replace one video clip with
24 another video clip, Gonsalves cannot be said to disclose or suggest a method that
25 pertains to *transitions* as specifically recited in this claim. In addition, to the

1 extent that Gonsalves teaches a method that creates a composite image that has
2 features from each of two individual images, Gonsalves teaches directly away
3 from a method directed to transitioning between video clips.

4 Accordingly, for at least this reason this claim is allowable.

5 **Claims 50 and 51** depend from claim 49 and are allowable as depending
6 from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own
7 recited features which, in combination with those recited in claim 49, are neither
8 disclosed nor suggested in the references of record, either singly or in combination
9 with one another.

10 In addition, claim 51 stands rejected under §103 over Gonsalves. Claim 51
11 depends from claim 49 and recites that the act of operating comprises one or more
12 of, *inter alia*, stretching the first-mentioned bitmap and shrinking the first-
13 mentioned bitmap. In rejecting this claim, the Office uses the same rationale as it
14 did with respect to claim 4. Thus, for the same reasons set forth with respect to
15 the Office's failure to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in the rejection
16 of claim 4, this claim is allowable.

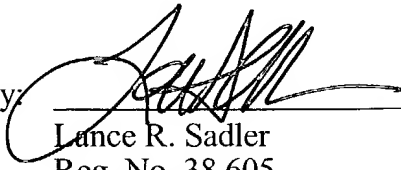
17 18 **Conclusion**

19 All of the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicant
20 requests a Notice of Allowability be issued forthwith. If the Office's next
21 anticipated action is to be anything other than issuance of a Notice of Allowability,
22 Applicant respectfully requests a telephone call for the purpose of scheduling an
23 interview.

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25 Respectfully Submitted,

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Dated: 6/7/04

By: 
Lance R. Sadler
Reg. No. 38,605
(509) 324-9256